TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, per Month .. DAILY, per Year UNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 70 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Questions for Bryan and Towne.

The Omaha Bee's statement that Col. BRYAN formulated with his own pen a programme for the Sioux Falls Populist Convention calls for an explanation from the standing Democratic candidate.

As BRYAN was sure to be nominated for President at Sioux Falls, suggestions or directions from him were in order as to the Vice-Presidency only. The Bee says that they were to this surprising effect:

'Nominate no candidate for Vice-President, or, if you do, take some one that will withdraw if called upon. We must so play upon the prejudice, pride and conscience of the Democratic party, whose candidate I, BRYAN, would be, that if necessary the prestige of originating at least one of the two candidates on the national ticket must be reserved for the convention to meet at Kansas City. If enough Sioux Falls delegates take themselves so seriously that they insist on a full ticket, give them a candidate for Vice-President also, but pick a man who when nominated will put into our hands his letter of withdrawal!"

This is a trickful scheme, but is it BRYAN'S? And is TOWNE, the Sioux Falls candidate for Vice-President, privy or submissive to it? These questions must be settled at once on the authority of each suspected statesman, or Col. BRYAN'S precious halo of frankness and straightforwardness will visibly shrink and fade.

A Chance for Enterprising Publishers.

We understand that the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, now in the misery that springs from misconduct and humbug, is attempting to justify his pretended "copyright" of a Government document on the general ground that although he cannot claim property in the separate messages or proc lamations of the Presidents, compilations are proper subjects for copyright, and that his method, style, or system of compilation is original with himself and therefore entitled to protection.

This is humbug of the same stuff that al of the Hon. James D. Richardson's per ional explanations are made of.

Nothing that RICHARDSON can find in Drone's or any other treatise on copyright, or in any court decision as to the validity of copyright on compilation as distinguished from copyright on the matter compiled, has the slightest bearing on his offence. The case might be different if the compilation in question was not a Government publication. But it is a Government publication, and the statute is distinct, specific and unmistakable on that point, superseding all common law or general theories on the subject. The law is contained in Section 53 of the

Public Printing Act of Jan. 12, 1895:

"The Public Printer shall sell, under such regula scribe, to any person or persons who may apply, ad tional or duplicate stereotype or electrotype plates from which any Government publication is printed, metal and making to the Government, and ten per "Provided. That the full amount of the price shall

'And provided further, That no publication re printed from such stereotupe or electrotype plates, and no other Government publication shall be copy-

RICHARDSON was then chairman of the House Committee on Printing and it was he who managed this bill on its passage through the House. He not only understood fully the amendment explicitly prohibiting the copyrighting of "any Government publication," but he accepted it when it was offered by Mr. DINGLEY, and declared his approval of it. His lucid remarks on the importance of preventing private greed from obtaining a monopoly of any Government publication begin on page 1.457 of Part 2 of Volume 25 of the Record, the day being Sept. 13, 1893.

"The Government gets the cost of the plates, and If a publication is valuable this provision simply enables the public to get the benefit of it cheaply. Government has no copyright on these books, and if the literature is valuable it ought to be disseminated as cheaply as possible among the people.
"Mr. HALL of Missouri. -I will ask the gentleman

from Tennessee whether this provision gives an advantage to any one publisher over any other? "Mr RICHARDSON of Tennessee - Notatall. Any publisher buying these plates cannot copyright the work, and any other publisher who chooses can do what

And now on page 1,767 of the same volume, the day being Sept. 25, 1893, and Mr. DINGLEY having offered as an amendment the first clause of the provise italicized in

the law as printed above: Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the amendment of the

gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] is in order, and is in the right line. I do not believe Government publications can be copyrighted by any one. Mr. DINGLEY .- lagree with the gentleman, but to

make that point certain I think we had better put it into the section. Mr. RICHARDSON. Now . . . if the publi-

cation is valuable, and the information contained is useful to the people, why not let the people have it? Who is to be hurt he it? I would not be in turor of making it a monopoly, or of selling it to one person and allowing him to copyright it and put his own

'Mr. CUMMINGS. -That is precisely what has been "Mr RICHARDSON. Of course that ought not to be

permitted. I think the amendment of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] will prevent that." But Mr. DINGLEY was not yet quite satisfled with the safeguard against private

monopoly: "Mr. DINGLEY. Before that is put I want to suggest to the chairman of the committee |Mr. RICH

ARDSON) the propriety of broadening the amendment which I have offered by inserting the words 'and no other Government publication,' so as to cover the whole field of these publications, not merely such as are reprinted. I make the suggestion to the gentleman from Tennessee, who has charge of the bill, and I ask him whether he sees any objection to broadening the amendment in that way.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think that is right. I do not think that any Government publication can be copyrighted, and I do not think any has been. The Chairman.-The Clerk will read the amend-

The Clerk read as follows:

'Amend so as to read: "And provided further, That no publication reprinted from such stereotype electrotype plates, and no other Government publication, shall be copyrighted.""

"Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. - I have no obscation to that.

The amendment was agreed to." By exhibiting here the unqualified decla-

copyright of any Government publication is not only illegal but also against public policy, and that all publishers ought to have the equal right to reprint without copyright Government publications of value, upon obtaining the plates by purchase from the Public Printer, we do not expect to shame the gentleman from Tennessee out

of his present somewhat contemptible attitude. Shame seems to have forsaken the gentleman from Tennessee about the time when greed and the spirit of monopoly took | by the American people there can be, conpossession of his soul, and BARCUS began to take in the dollars.

Our object is simply to show, by Mr. RICHARDSON'S own demonstration before he became personally interested in maintaining the opposite proposition, that by the Richardson Act of Jan. 12, 1895, the pretended copyright under which he and BARCUS are selling "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," a Government publication, is illegal, bogus, void and powerless to prevent "infringement;" and that the business of reprinting and selling this Government publication is open to any reputable publisher or publishing house in the United States. It is open to all other publishers on precisely the same terms as it is open to the possessors of this pretended monopoly, except that the new publisher will have to pay the Public Printer for his set of duplicate plates, while RICHARDSON begged his set from Congress and got them free.

Is there money in it for a newcomer's That is a business question, and apart from the clear right under the law to engage in the enterprise, notwithstanding threats of lawsuits by RICHARDSON on the strength of his humbug "copyright."

We may say, however, that BARCUS has already printed 22,000 sets of ten volumes each, and admits that a further edition of 5,000 is in press. Roughly stated, the average price obtained per set is \$30. The average agent's commission is about \$5. The actual cost of production is 75 cents a volume, as returned by the Public Printer; let us say \$1 a volume or \$10 a set. The margin for other expenses and profits, therefore, is somewhere about \$15 a set, and 27,000 sets at this figure would vield \$405,000.

It should be added that RICHARDSON'S sole investment was the "time and labor" which in his preface he nobly dedicated to 'Congress and the country," his gift set of lovernment plates, and some sheets of official paper belonging to the House of Representatives. BARCUS'S original infor advertising the "distribution" under cover of poor Sporford's name.

The Only "Imperialistic" Tendency.

We have received a pamphlet containing the address delivered by Governor Mac-CORKLE of West Virginia before the Montgomery Conference on the negro problem a the South. It was, by far, the most important utterance at that conference of Southern men and has a philosophic and statesmanlike dignity which has been generally absent from both Northern and Southern discussion of the negro franchise since the impossible proposition for the repeal of the XVth Amendment was made.

As Governor MacCorkle points out," the

onstitutional exercise of the right of franhise is the vital and underlying principle" of our political system, and it cannot be impaired without destroying the integrity of indifference with which even the Northern States that united in the ratification of that Amendment have regarded its annulment by the great body of the old Confederate States would therefore be a manifestation of political degeneracy provocative of reasonable alarm for the preservation of our political institutions if it indicated more than the weariness caused by the long agitation over the negro question. We hear talk in these days about "imperialistic tendencies," but except in the toleration with which this assault at the South upon the Constitution and the vital principle of the franchise is received no such tendency is discernible. The disfranchisement of one-third or two-fifths of the citizens of the South in contempt of the the violence by amending the Constitution, to legalize it under the fundamental law. are in direct contradiction of our principle ated by the American people our whole | Siberia by other punishments. political system would be subverted and 'imperialism'' would indeed be a danger really to be feared.

As Governor MacCorkle says, "The infraction of the right of franchise, the tofore, at the most distant outposts guarded impairment of the Constitutional right of the citizen to exercise the franchise in South Carolina or in Alabama provoke the desire | be built at once for their reception. The and willingness to commit the same wrong indiscreet victims of their own opinions, in the populous city of New York or in Pennsylvania." If the Constitutional protection of the right of the franchise can be longer be herded by thousands with hardsuccessfully derided anywhere it may be ened criminals and marched in the common derided everywhere in the Union. If the negro citizens of the Southern States are to be disfranchised in spite of the Constitution because they are deficient in education, in intelligence and in morality, because they are an end to the class of convict tramps. without property, and because they belong to another party than that supported by the white citizens, why, in New York, for instance, should not the poor and all offen- farmer, with growing industries keeping sive to respectability be disfranchised also?

The negroes are troublesome under freedom, but how about the white labor at the North? That Bryanism is a vicious and a destructive policy in the view of the majority of American citizens was demonstrated in 1896 and will again be made evident, as we believe, in 1900; but for that reason shall stigma from the governments of Perm and the majority proceed to get rid of Bryanism | Orenburg and as England finally made by disfranchising Bryanites? Take away the Tammany vote and continuous Republican domination in the State of New York | It is 300 years since the first decree of would be assured. Shall the Republican | banishment to Siberia was pronounced, and majority in the State, then, proceed to dis- since that time over 1,500,000 persons have franchise the Tammany following as wicked, unenlightened and a persistent foe to what it regards as desirable government? Because these Northern citizens are white | Falls," pains and dazes the statesmen who have and those Southern citizens are black

rations by Mr. RICHARDSON that private the Constitution of the United States there is no distinction between them so far as concerns citizenship or by reason of "race,

color or previous condition of servitude." The disfranchisement of objectionable whites at the North would be fully as justiflable as the disfranchisement of the obnoxious negroes of the South, and no less an infraction of the Constitution. If the one unconstitutional discrimination is tolerated sistently, nothing intolerable in the other.

The argument that the disfranchisement of the negroes in the Southern States is simply the exclusion of ignorance and illiteracy from the franchise does not hold water since the exclusion does not extend ignorant and illiterate whites, but applies to the negroes particularly. Governor MacCorkle advocates, instead, "an honest and inflexible educational and property basis administered fairly for black and white;" and he shows by statistics that if it was adopted and enforced the whites would still remain politically dominant even in the States where the negro population exceeds the white population, and that, moreover, it would afford a constant and a powerful incentive to the negroes to advance themselves in the scale of education and enlightenment.

We have before referred to his sound argument that the South will ultimately require its negro vote for the maintenance of its political power; for, of course, it cannot disfranchise from one-third to two fifths of its citizens without losing correspondingly in representation and in the electoral vote for President. Neither can preserve its civilization if it offers in its franchise a premium on white illiteracy.

Already, under the franchise bestowed or the negroes by the Constitution of the United States, as Governor MacCorkle reports the better in the horde of unlettered and that "it is the conclusion of every careful student of the emancipated serfs of Russia vestment was about \$25,000, cash or credit. that the negro has infinitely outstripped the The freed white serf in every element of an enlightened citizenship."

The exclusion of the negro from the franchise is defended as essential to the preservation of Southern civilization, "yet to-day," as this Southern Governor declares, "an intelligent negro on the witness stand is accepted without questhe North the jury has gone as the badge of the Anglo-Saxon," and though in so short a time in the past as a generation ago no negro's oath was taken at the South. Does not that indicate progress and does it not suggest enlightenment in the negro?

We shall not discuss Governor MacCor-KLE's plan for restricting the suffrage by an educational and property qualification equally applied to both whites and negroes. except to say that arguments for it may be our popular government. The apparent | made at the North no less than at the South, and that it introduces a question into our politics which will be of general and not merely sectional importance. If disqualifi-South in order to keep out negro political opposition, it may be advocated at the North in order to eliminate obnoxious

Siberian Exiles.

A new law went into force in Russia, on May 5, abolishing transportation to Siberia and arbitrary exile without judicial inquiry. It is regarded as preparatory to the complete abolition of the Siberian exile than a year that NICHOLAS II, shared the opinion which his father and grandfather openly held that the time was at hand for closing the long chapter of Siberia's history Constitution, and the proposition to justify as a penal-colony, and the rapid development of Siberia has moved the present Czar Czar had appointed to devise plans for reof government and if they should be toler- placing the transportation of prisoners to

> By the new law in the great mass of cases transportation to Siberia is wholly abolished. In all cases judicial inquiry must precede exile; and those convicts who are sent to Siberia will not be left, as hereby Russian soldiery, to engage in enforced labor in the mines or to pick up a living as best they can but will be placed in prisons to dissenters from the orthodox faith, advocates of a Constitution for the State, cranks of all kinds shouting for "reform" will no chain gangs over the bleak route of exile. The criminals sent out of Russia for their country's good will no longer menace the peace and property of honest immigrants, for the walls that will confine them will put

> Six hundred thousand emigrants from Russia have poured into Siberia within the past four years. With agriculture developing in all the regions that are fitted for the pace with the advance of agriculture in all the larger towns such as Tomsk, Semipolatinsk and Irkutsk, it was high time for Siberia to be relieved of the odium and the detriment of being the general dumping ground of the criminal classes of Russia in Europe, The new law goes far to take from Siberia entirely the character of a penal colony just as earlier Czars removed the same Botany Bay the gateway through which honest pioneers instead of criminals passed into Australia.

The Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S facetions remark, "The exuvise are all gathered at Sioux been visiting that capital of Perriorew. We can hear the Hon, WIND ALLEN say: "IG DONmakes no difference in the principle. Under | NELLY wants to be careful who he calls an

exuviæ;" and the Hon. Marion Butler cry in his flercest Tar Heel manner: "If any man dares to call me an exuviæ I will hurl back the Only the Hon. JERRY lie into his throat." SIMPSON, who reads the dictionary every day to improve his language, understands that to victors belong the exuviæ and that the Populists will have no exuvize to divide.

Yesterday THE SUN printed this despatch: SYRACUSE, May 13 -Catcher STEELMAN of the Hartfords and Short Stop WEIGHLEY of the Syracuse wam had a rough-and-tumble fight near second base o-day and were put out of the game.

Unfortunately there is nothing surprising in the scrimmage. When the National Baseball League regularly and systematically permits fighting with the tongue between the players and the umpire, there is no room for wonder that disputes among players degenerate in some cases into a rough-and-tumble. In a clause in the Nicaragua Canal bill

which was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by the Committee on Interoceanic 'anals, providing for the purchase of a strip of land where a canal will go, there is the foundation of what is most important and desirable for this country and continent, Amercan control. On May 2, at Greenock, Scotland, there was

launched for Mr. A J. DREXEL of Philadelphia,

what will be, after Mr. VANDERBILT'S Valiant,

the largest American steam yacht, Margarita.

She is one of many foreign-built yachts for American ownership. It is a pity that so many of our yachtsmen can find cheaper or better goods abroad than at home, but it sticks far harder in the American crop to have three of the four members of this summer's unequalled class of racing sloops, the seventy-footers, captained by imported British

captains. There are three principal points to a skipper: is manners, his personal bearing and his skill as a sailing man. For none of these traits hould we have to import foreigners.

Senator Spoonen of Wisconsin objects to Senator Lodge's argument of future danger from abroad for an increase of the Navy. Any one is at liberty to criticise Mr. Longe's view of e question, but no American statesman can afford to oppose or hamper Mr. Lodge's real purpose, the increase of the Navy.

IN SOUTH AFRICA. Some light is thrown on the situation by the

ater despatches. The evacuation of Kroonstad was decided on after full consideration of the sition by the Boer commanders, and the retirement was carried out with such complete success that everything in the shape of war naterial and railway stock was taken beyond reach of the British, and what provisions could not be removed were destroyed. number of Boers who were in and about Kroonstad is stated at about ten thousand, a number quite inadequate to hold positions threatened by five times their number and largely composed of mounted men operating wide turning movements. Whether the Transyaniers followed the railway line to Viloens Drift on the Vaal or took the road to Heilbron is uncertain, but the despatches state that the force at Kroonstad divided, on part going to Lindley, already mentioned, and the other to Heilbron, which has been proclaimed by President Steyn the temporary capital of the Free State. Heilbron is about forty miles due north of Lindley and rather more than that distance due south of Viljoens Drift. The Free State forces w occupy a long line, stretching nearly north and south, facing Lord Roberts's line of advance, while their own left flank is held in touch y Gen. Rundle's division and Gen. Brabant's ounted corps near Clocolan, about half way between Ladybrand and Ficksburg. As yet the ountry in their rear to the eastward as far as he Drakensberg is still under their control, and affords many positions capable of defence. The Tran-vaalers are said to be massing or

nake a vigorous resistance to the passage by the British troops. As the railway and other bridges are pretty sure to be destroyed as soon is only the want of a good leader that prevents as the Boers have passed all their stock and the formation of a third party that would bring restricted to certain well-known points capa- It was at one time hoped that Messrs Bourassa ble of being defended. For the moment the and Monet, who led in the opposition to the British army is not in a position to make a ultra-imperialism of their own chief, would rapid forward movement so that the Boers, if raise the banner of a new party, the party of they have not already done so, have time to | "Canada for Canadians," but they were no prepare for the next phase of the seconded for racial reasons, from Ontario, campaign. Gen. French is said to be keep- and for the moment the Parliamentary oppoing in touch with the retiring forces, but as his horses have been rather severely worked A leading Liberal said a few days ago that during the past fortnight, it is not probable that he can make a very rapid or vigorous pursuit The distance by the railway to the Vaal from Kroonstad is a little over eighty miles, a lish-Canadian Liberals are individually against from the Zand River, to Kroonstad is repaired | Canada participating in it, yet when it comes and a depot of stores brought up. A few days will now elapse before the passage of the Vaal of course, is the cohesive power of public plunby Lord Roberts's main army can take place; though there may be reconnoitring skirmishes

system. It has been known for more between his mounted men examining the drifts put out of office nearly a quarter of a century and the Boers guarding them. Gen. Butler has made a move at last and is occupy Dundee without much delay. there he would be in a position to send a force to begin the work. On June 21 last the first | and moving up the road through Utrecht | of this that made the imperialist jingoes so meeting was held of the commission the toward Volksrust, threaten Laings Nek. With the evacuation of Natal the Free Staters be virtually surrounded once the British were few weeks longer.

An interesting, story comes from the Transvaal about the guns taken from the British at Colenso. When examined with the intention of putting them into service, they were found to the virus of foreign imperialism is expelled be of an obsoicte pattern and the grooves so from the Canadian political system

In Favor of Corporal Punishment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having oticed in to-day's SUN the stand taken by you on the question of corporal punishment, I wish o express my approval of your views on this matter. In my opinion a sound whipping would certainly be a more sensible way of punishing nvenile offenders than sending them to prisons r asylums where they are brought in contact with hardened criminals and are discharged more deprayed than ever. I am convinced that his class of boys fear corporal punishment nore than State's prison, a term in prison not being considered either a disgrace or a hardship for the average bad boy, who ever glories in the fact of having 'done time' and is envised y his less fortunate comrade, who has not yet eached that rung on the ladder of fame. I have visited several countries in Europe, but ever found the number of deprayed young-ters as high as it seems to be in this country, thich is no doubt due to the leniency with hich young America is treated. I would with which is no doubt due to the leniency with which young America is treated. I would also advocate corporal punishment for wife beaters, abstual drunkards and uncommonly mean hieves to whom a term in prisom means no punishment at all. It would be interesting to earn the views of some of your readers on this bubject.

C. Gorman.

The Decoration Day Parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: A communi ation in to-day's St'n with the above caption and gned "Doughboy," criticises Major Gen. Roe's order to the National Guard directing that the men parade in fatigue uniform, and says that the order, however well intentioned it may be, is unmilitary and impolite to the Grand Army of the Republic." The Grand Army recognizes and appreciates the courtesy of the Guard in escorting it, and is not findng any fault. It will be pleased to see it in any dress a which it may turn out.

ing any fault. It will be pleased to see it in any dress in which it may turn out.

The United Stat's troops paraded in fatigue uniform last Memorial Day, and allo on Dewey Day, so that Gen. Boe's arder cannot be considered either unmilitary or impolite, but on the contrary is supported by the practice of the Regular army.

Your correspondent further says that the men who are to parade have dress uniforms and "want to show themselves in their good clothes."

That's where the shoe pinches "Doughboy," and of course I sympathize with the young gentleman; but let him never mind he mustn't take it to heart. He'll look like a bold soler boy anyhow. Even if he don't wear white gloves, his best girl wont admire or appland him any the less, and the old vets will be glad to see him, too.

A MEMBER OF THE G. A. R. NEW YORK, May 12.

CANADA. The Growing Conflict Over Imperialism.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Persons who have been recently in personal communication with Sir Wilfrid Laurier say that he has become, to all appearances, quite indifferent to the course of events and seems disposed to let things drift. He feels acutely his abandonment by many old political friends and followers who have been disgusted by his ultraimperialist policy, and sees, perhaps too late, that he has overshot the mark in placing Canada and its resources almost entirely at the disposition of the Imperial Government without consulting either the Parliament or people before doing so. The further reduction of the duties on English manufactures is alarming the industrial classes, both employers and workers, for it threatens the profits of the first and the wages of the latter. These concessions to England without Canada

receiving any equivalent cause an outery

among the agricultural classes for reciprocity of some kind, a differential duty in favor of Canadian produce against foreign entering the English market being preferred. Sir Charles Tupper has cleverly availed himself of the dilemma in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has placed himself, and has been going about the country declaiming against the one-sided imperialism of all-give-and-no-get of his opment. One of the Liberal organs has been trying to prove that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not an imperialist, in order to take the sting out of Sir Charles Tupper's denunciations, but with very indifferent success, the "British-to-thecore" speech on his return from his Jubilee trip and other utterances of similar character being household words all over the country. Another thing that has affected Sir Wilfrid's popularity in his own province is the way in which he has run counter to the sentiment of the people in regard to the Boer war. Ninety per cent., if not more, of the French-Canadians, as far as they understand the matter, are in hearty sympathy with the Boers, and they resent the application of Canadian taxes to the equipment and other expenses of the coningents sent out. There are some, however, who, it must be said, regard what has been done with a good deal of satisfaction, and think Sir Wilfrid has done the country good service by giving the hot-headed element an opportunity of leaving it. Then the vetoing, by direction of the British Colonial Office of the bill excluding Japanese and increasing the tax on Chinamen, passed by the British Columbia Legislature last year, has set the miners and others of the working classes in that province against the Government, and there are likely to be complications between the provincial and Dominion governments if the provincial elections about to take place return to power the Hon. Joseph Martin and his colleagues, who are pledged to reenact the disallowed measures and put them in force in deflance of the Federal authorities. This question is one of the most serious with

which the Ottawa Government will have to deal, for the British Columbians are not mer to stand on ceremony, and they are determined that the vellow and brown man from across the Pacific shall not be allowed to take the bread out of their mouths to satisfy the exigenciof Anglo-Japanese politics. Manitoba has emphatically gone against the Liberal party and in Ontario the growing intensity of the competition of the Northwest through the active promotion of immigration into the territories of the Canadian Pacific Railway is causing the farmers, who compose the largest part of the voting population, to demand more economical government both in Dominion and provincial affairs. This the Government cannot do with satisfaction to Ontario and itself, with the allegiance of the maritime provinces depending on the expenditure of large sums in public works to retain them faithful to the fortunes of the Cabinet.

But with all the forces against them. Sir Wilfrid's partisans believe, or affect to believe, that he is sure of his majority in the province of Quebec, and the rest of the country, they say, has no confidence in "Old Tupper, Whether that be so or not, it is quite certain that a large part of the Liberal party has lost confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that it sition to imperialism is at zer

he remembered nothing in his experience like the present situation at Ottawa. Nearly every French-Canadian and many of the Engmarch not to be undertaken until the railway the war in South Africa and against to voting they all vote for it. The secret, der which the Liberals are enjoying for the first time since Mr. Alexander MacKenzie was ago, for refusing, as he said, to allow the treasury to be rifled by his own party. The sympsaid to have turned the Boer positions in the toms of disintegration, however, are to be Biggarsberg at Helpmakaar, and expects to seen on every side, and the current of impe-From rialism which has been injected into Canadian politics is hastening the change which has alacross the Euffalo River at De Jagers Drift, ready become inevitable. It is the perception violent in speech and action at the time of the recent troubles over the celebration of the in the northeast corner of their territory would relief of Ladysmith. They have since discovered their mistake, for they have done the over the Vaal, though they may hold out for a | cause they championed more injury than its bitterest opponents could have expected, and have shown all genuine Canadians that the country can have no peace or the cessation of the miserable party and race conflicts until

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Your cor

respondent "Bartender" very properly condemn equally with ice water the pernicious rickey and wants to know of a new drink for summer I suggest following the lead of the Spaniards. They dissolve an azucarillo in a tumbler of cold water.
Azucarillo is a sort of merenge, quite light, made of beaten-up white of egg with a little powdered sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. ANTI ICE WATER.

Yes, and Let the Band Play!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Melody Chair is a member of the Board of Park Commis sioners of this city. Is he entitled to a place in your "Hali of Fame?"

READER. SEATTLE May 8. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir Harmonious

BOSTON, May 12. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SITE Mr. Bedford Bug of Seymour, Ind., visited this town last week. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.

Visger runs a steamer at Alexandria Bay. J. V.

Protection From Carpet-Beating Neighbors, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sh: May ! brough your columns, beg humb'y for protect from my neighbors. Hive on the block bounded by Thirty seventh and Thirty eighth streets, Lexington and Third avenues. The large majority of the houses on this block are occupied presumably by gentie folk. I say presumebly, for at times a doubt on that subject creeps into my mind.

With a calm disregard of the comfort and well being of others, and in direct defiance of the orders of the Board of Health, many of my neighbors make a practice of having carpets and large rugs beaten in their backyards. Clouds of dustann possibly disease germs, are tuereby driven up into the air to fly into every open window in the neighborhood. As I now write two men are beating a heavy rug in the yard directly in the rear of my own nouse.

How can we be protected from these thoughtless housekeepers whose minds evidently rise superior to any consideration of the Golden Rule.

NEW YORK, May 12.

NEIGHBOR.

Proposed Revival of Cock Fighting.

From the London Field. Our readers may be surprised to hear that advertisements have appeared in certain London papers to tisements have appeared in certain London papers to the following effect: "Cock Fighting.—Gentlemen interested in the revival of this ancient sport are invited to cooperate in the formation of a club."

for Lord Salisbury to express this deep distrust of the people in the revival of this ancient sport are invited but of agitators who might mislead, would it not have been well to draw the line of distinction clearly:

for Lord Salisbury to express this deep distrust of the protect them from the summer heat Last year the Siberian tiger, which likes cold weather, suffered from slight attacks of sunsition clearly:

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES. Theory That the Insect Causes the Disease Prac-

tically Established - Beware the Anopheles! From the Medical Record Malaria in its several forms constitutes per-

haps the greatest obstacle to a successful colonzation of the tropics. The malarial fevers are by far the most deadly of the tropical maladies in both white man and native. Large parts of india are devastated and rendered valueless by this scourge, and immense tracts of land in Africa and South America cannot be inhabited by the white race without almost inevitably atal results. The problem of the causation of malaria, which has been the despair of scientists for generations, would appear to be daily drawing nearer and nearer to its final solution The large majority of scientific men throughout the world have virtually accepted as decisive the theory that it is mainly if not wholly by the agency of the genus Anopheles, of the mosquito family, that malarial fevers originate and are spread. In fact by many this is no longer looked upon as a theory, but as a doctrine. A number of investigators have had a share

in the discovery that the mosquito plays an important part in causing and disseminating malaria, but to Manson and Ross is generally conreded the honor of bringing the matter to its present advanced stage. Although Americans have not specially distinguished themselves in these investigations, it should not be forgotten, is was pointed out in the London Lancet, Feb. 11, 1890, that A. F. A. King, at the meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., held on Feb. 10, 1883, read a paper entitled "The Prevention of Malarial Fevers," in which he suggested the likelihood of marsh fevers being produced by the bites of proboscidian insects notably in this and some other countries by mosquito bites. This, we believe was the first occasion upon which the theory was publicly

Great activity is now being displayed in Eu-Great activity is now being displayed in Eu-rope with the object of deciding the question beyond cavil. For years the Italian investiga-tors have been performing splendid service in the endeavor to probe the malaria mystery, and probably their researches have done more toward its elucidation so far than has the work of any other school. Since the establishment of the two schools of tropical medicine in Great Britain a vivid and practical interest has been Britain a vivid and practical interest has been taken in that country in the diseases of the tropics in general, and of malaria in particular The British Government, in conjunction with the Royal Society, first despatched a scientific commission to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of attempting to find the malaria-bearing mosquito, and to locate its breeding places. Shortly after this the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine equipped and sent out at its own expense an expedition under the leadership of Major Ross to the east coast with a similar end in view. Major Ross and his coadjutors succeeded in discovering the mosquito Anopheles eleviger, and in a few instances in determining the situation of its breeding places. The London School of Tropical Medicine, authorized by the British Colonial Office, has just sent two of its members, Drs. Sambon and Lowe, to the Roman tampagna, there to conduct certain experiments which, if terminating favorably, should convince the most sceptical that the mosquito is the dominating factor in the causation of malaria. It may be said that experiments of a like nature have already been prosecuted by ourpose of attempting to find the malaria-earing mosquito, and to locate its breeding nature have already been prosecuted by Italians Celli and Grassi with most satis-

it be taken as proved that malaria is uning insect the ravages of malaria will be artailed and perhaps in time altogether ended. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine as recently published a book entitled "Inructions for the Prevention of Malarial Fever. the Use of Residents in Malarious Places,' ich concludes as follows:

which concludes as follows:

"All speculations about air, about soil, about 'malaris belts, 'and the like have been rendered obsolete. There is no reason to believe that the parasite of malaria finds access to the human body through any other channel than by means of the Anopheles mosquito, or that 'gnats' or 'mosquitoes' which infest regions free from malaria are examples of Anopheles. If this particular insect could be extirpated there is every justification for the hope that malarious fevers would disappear from the earth; and fortunately the extirpation does not seem likely to present any insurmountable difficulty. The eggs are laid in water, and the larve when hatched live in water for about a week before they assume the mosquito form. As when hatched live in water for about a week before they assume the mosquito form. As larve, like those of the common gnat, they rise to the surface to breathe, and a film of oil on the surface is speedily fatal to them by blocking up their air spiracles. Much may be done by drying up pools in the vicinity of houses or by treating them once a week with a film of kerosene oil. Much may be done also by killing the mature insect when resting upon a wall after its meal; and it is to be noted that the true Anopheles rests with its body almost at right angles to the surface of the wall, while the absolutely or comparatively harmless gnat rests with its

JUDGE CONLAN'S WINDFALL.

bers Him Generously in His Will.

City Judge Lewis J. Conlan has received a be uest of \$10,000 in cash and ten shares of the stock of the Chrome Steel Company of Brookon under the will of his friend, Charles P. Haughian, President and originator of the company and inventor of its method of hardning steel. Judge Conlan is made a trustee inder the will, and as the estate is estimated at \$500,000, his fees will be large. Mr. Haughian died a bachelor and his chief executor, also a bachelor, was his companion in all their amuse-ments. Mr. Haughian was a Republican and a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. His liking for club life led him to join several Democratic clubs as well. Judge Conlan is a popular Tampanya Hall man.

Democratic clubs as well. Judge Conlan is a popular Tammany Hali man.

Mr. Haughian died on Ma. 2 from the effects of a congestive chill which he contracted in Mexico some weeks before. Under the terms of his will a trust fund amounting to \$50,000 is created, the income to go to his sister with whom he made his home at 149 Hewes street, Brooklyn. The other heirs of his residuary are his niese and his brother, James Haughian, a builder, of 36 Covert street. The free library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city of New York comes in for \$5,000. The testator was born in Ireland 58 years ago He taught himself to read, and upon taking up the trade of gunnaker studied the chemistry of metals. His method of producing a hard steel was invented years before it was generally adopted. With the growth of his fortune he began to travel and investall over the country. began to travel and investall over the country. He owned mining rights in Mexico and Alaska, real estate in Maine and Kansas City and had lately taken an interest in an automobile factory.

CHRISTIANITY GAUGED BY CHECKS.

of thousands of dollars yearly to the poor. Under the present system, Mr. Fowler said, the poor are not only cheated in weight out on the average they pay about \$25 a ton for coal that of St. John's Cathedral.

Newport, R. I., May 14—Dr. Matthew
Beattie, President of the City Vigilance League of New York city, made an address to-night before the Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church on his league's work in New York city. In referring to Chief Devery, he said that all the criminality of Tammany was behind him and that reform was not enough it simply turned out old rascals to make room for new ones. He said that the reform movement was gaining ground rapidly and Tammany was beyinning ground rapidly and Tammany was beyinning ground rapidly and Tammany was beyinning to tremble. The only way that New York or any other city could be made pure, he decared was by a pooing of the sold from the wagons as well as at conventnity was sold from the wagons as well as at conventnity was sold from the wagons as well as at conventnity. behind him and that reform was not enough if it simply turned out old rascals to make room for new ones. He said that the reform movement was kaining ground rapidly and Tammany was teginning to tremble. The only way that New York or any other city could be made pure, he decared was by a pooling of the churches and men must be made to believe in the equality of the human race. He spoke of the Episcopalians' spending \$5,000,000 for erecting St. John's Cathedral, saying that that was not true Christianity, but that the aristocracy kanged their Christianity, by the size of their checks. He referred to the work of Dr. Parkhurst, saying that it was he who gave New York Jean streets and placed Rooseyelt on the Police Commission, a great thing Police Commission, a great thing

How Salisbury's Speech on Disloyal Colonies Affects Canada. From the Toronto Glob

Lord Sallsbury's speech before the Primrose League proposal for home rule to Ireland, b cause "we know | tter than we did ten years ago what a risk it would he if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this

Government to concillate Ireland; the praise lavished n Ireland's soldiers, the exaltation of the shamrock, the Queen's visit to Ireland and the optimistic references to the loyalty of the reception. If these efforts at concillation were wise, was it wise

HOW FAST MAY THE AUTOS GOT Suggestion That the Steam Ones Shall Have

DIV

Julia last wil

nifican

also as her an acquitt homici not be sponsit cised a

free.

and

into audien

spring heroine impers murdel night, i habitu

They t

ways th

former tremel; strong.

her face All else figure 'shades drously traged' with a

grace stands to the stands into Ne woman the stand in the stand the stand the stand the stands and the stands are stands and the stands are stands and the stands are stands are

Sir H

New Y

at the I

There

at doub

pany n

The Am

though

ness of

from th

last eve

ample drama, theatre way, by East Fo

sensatiding in ein the cast. I stage, V several That: Tom's C the Gr Castle S at the and w hauser. "Esmer plays owith Ch

troupe music

The other

the pas

years.

Serent

Knicke

again
Jessie
preseni
by Gre
Neithet
stentor
themse
taken,
Miss V
fact,
andsin
as a sp
to a po
But to format
On
less
ever,
"The S
slight r
aid fro
result o
compo
cent en
the mu
Smith
cohere

Flagmen if They Don't Slow Down. The West End Association wants to have it settled how fast automobiles may travel in the streets and drives and has secured a summ returnable to-day in the West Side court against the driver of a locomobile. The natura of the case was explained yesterday by John C.

Coleman, counsel for the association. "There seems to be," said Mr. Coleman, "a general doubt in the minds of many as to rights of the drivers of these machines as to speed at which they may go, and we are going to try to get a decision. On Saturday morning Mr. John L. Brower, chairman of the Grievanes Committee of the association, saw a driver banging a locomobile through West Seventy. banging a locomobile through West Sever third street at twenty-five miles an hour thereabouts. Mr. Brower called to the dr to stop and he did stop. He gave his name Mr. Brower—it was a most pleasant at throughout—and said he was employed by automobile company. A summons for him turnable before Magistrate Mayo to-morrot the West Side court, was obtained. We we to know if people can bang through the stricts way.

this way.

"The driver said he had been arrested before on the charge of fast driving, but had been discharged in court. Now there must be some way of stopping this. That man is actually an engineer as his vehicle is propelled by steam. He said he had an engineer's license. Now the He said he had an engineer's license. Now the law compels the engineers of steam-propeled vehicles on the streets to have a flagman present them by an eighth of a mile. The New York Central freight trains are flagged that way when they go through the streets. Flagmen for autos would bresumably ride on autos and possibly be preceded each by a flagman on an auto; which would obviously be good for the auto manufacturing business.

for the auto manufacturing business.

Magistrate Meade, while sitting in the West
Side court about a month ago, discharged an
automobile driver from custody on the ground
that there was nothing in the law to cover the ise. Ever since that time the bicycle police on have made very few arrests of automobilists for fast driving.

A PRINCESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE The President Gives Her His Autograph and She Also Gets a Bunch of Roses.

WASHINGTON, May 14.- The President to-day received Princess Francis Auersperg and her nother, Mrs. Hazard of New York, who are visiting the Baroness Orendorf here. He gave the ladies his autograph upon their request. Then the Princess happened to think that she had forgotten to ask for some flowers, and Capt. Du Bois, the head usher, was sent upstairs to get an order for them. The ladies waited for the flowers for an hour, sending up word from time to time that they could not wait any longer. Secretary Cortelyou at this moany longer. Secretary Cortelyou at this moment appeared at the white stairs and bowed to the ladies. They called to ask if the roses were coming and smiled as he said "Yes". On Saturday evening the Baroness Orendorf entertained in honor of Princess Auersperg and her mother, and among the guests was the Chinese Minister. The Princess and Mr. Wu, in robes of State, entertained the guests with a cake walk, which is said to have been very funny.

funny.

While waiting for the bunch of roses the visitors refused to be seated in the East Room, in which they appeared to be very little interested. They stood in the hallway, where they attracted general attention.

"Why do you stand guard here so closely," asked the Princess of one of the officers.

"It is the custom, Princess."

"It is the custom, Princess" O, dear, "said Mrs. Hazard. "I don't see why you need to. I am sure no one would steal anything in this old place," looking at the walls and

thing in this old place, "looking at the walls and ceilling with a strug." So you wouldn't like to be the wife of a President?" was asked the Princess. "No. I would not. I would rather be what I am. The wife of the President is here for only four years and, oh, what a horrid place this must be to live in." must be to live in."

When the gardener had cut the flowers they were sent out and the Princess and party were driven up to the Capitel where they lunched and were escorted about by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. The Princess were the President's flowers all day.

HALF A MILLION PINEAPPLES

Sold in Two Hours at the Ward Line Pier at 6 to 12 Cents-More Shiploads Coming.

Five hundred thousand pineapples from Havana, which got here early on Sunday on the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, were soldat auc tion, 1,000 in a lot, on the pier at the foot of Wall street yesterday morning. They were snapped up in less than two hours at prices

ranging from 6 to 12 cents apiece. Altogether this was the largest eargo of the season. The fruit merchants believe that on a count of the demand it will take several more market price. The pineapples for the most part came from plantations in the suburbs of Havana. They were gathered when green, and, having ripened but slightly on the four days' sea veyage, reached here in perfect condition. Another reason for the good shape in which the fruit got here, merchants say, is that the majority of Cuban planters now employ An erican packers, who show much more skill and care than the natives. When the ship came into her dock it was leared that it would be difficult to get enough men to handle the cargo quickly. The rumor that a pineapple ship was coming had evidently spread among the negro long-shoremen, however, for when Superintendent of Docks Norton made a cail for hands almost two hundred presented themselves at the pier ready for work. By 6 o'clock Sunday evening the last of 7,200 harrels had been hoisted ashore

Yesterday when E. J. Goodsell, the auctioneer, was taking bids the negroes stood around in little groups gazing longingly at the huge pile of Havana. They were gathered when green, and

was taking bids the negroes stood around in little groups gazing longingly at the huge pile of fruit. To-day or to-morrow an even larger cargo is expected by the same line. If the crops turn out as well as is expected more than 20,000,000 pineapples will be shipped to the United States this year. This will be the largest crop turned out by Cuba since her planaations were devastated in the war, but it will in no way compare with her annual cutput before the war. Then she produced about 50,000,000 yearly most of which were consumed in the United States.

CHEAPER COAL FOR THE POOR. Thomas P. Fowler Suggests a Plan for Supplying It at Fair Rates.

Tenement dwellers who are compelled to buy their coal in small quantities from petty dealers are likely to derive relief from the plan suggested yesterday by Thomas P. Fowler, Presi dent of the New York, Ontario and Western Rail road. When adopted, as it no doubt will be by one or more of the larger charitable organi zations, it will mean in the aggregate a saving can be sold for \$5 a ton retail with a reas-

d from the wagons as well as at convenint depots.

PLANNING RELIEF FOR INDIA. Ontline of the Work Proposed for Itself by the Committee of One Hundred.

The executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred for the India familie relief met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce building John Crosby Brown, the treasurer, a ported that Brown Bros & Co., who will be the number of subscriptions but the anomalis disloyally within and by enmity without. It is more than ever n cessary, he says, to fight against the proposal for home rule to Ireland, because the conditions of the cided upon originals. It is more cided upon originals. were not made public. After the meeting thorough canvass of the city than had been closed upon originally. He said that all lead mate means to arouse interest in the full would be made use of and that he expect great results.

would be made use of and that he expects great results.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that the committee had determined to write to the Mayest of the principal cities in the country and to we known citizens asking them to send contributions to Brown Bros & Co., which would be decredited in the lists of donors published in the New York newspapers. He said that the regular compagn would be mapped out for the country outside of this city, but a general appeal would be made.

Park Beasts to Lie Cool Under Awnings has made a contract with a Fulton street fir to put canvas awnings over the open-air cages of the lions, tigers, pumas and leopards to